Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1808. [No. 2183.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,

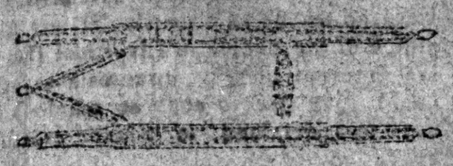
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation the prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 23 d6m

For BOSTON or SALEM.

The Strong New Schooner

NEPTUNE;

126 Tons burthen—For freight or passage

Apply to

Lewis Deblois.

May 6. d,

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

☞ *GREAT BARGAIN.*

THAT beautiful and elegant ESTATE leased to the Mr Wises is still for sale, well known by the name of "*Abingdon*," where the mansion house stands, directly opposite the Capitol, lying on the Potomac river, containing four hundred and twenty two acres—the road from the contemplated bridge passes nearly through the centre of the estate—it may be purchased for cash or on a long credit, by paying a small part in hand—also about fifty acres adjoining, part of the same tract, leased to William Frazer, will be sold on the same terms. A good and indisputable title will be made for both. The title papers may be seen by application to the subscriber, or *Robert I. Taylor*, Esquire, by whom every necessary information will be given.

If not sold by Friday the 20th of May, at private sale, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder, before the coffee-house door, at twelve o'clock, at which time the terms of sale will be made known.

B. Dade.

May 2. d

☞ The sale of the above property is necessarily postponed in consequence of the absence of *Robert I Taylor*, esq. until Monday the sixth day of June when it will positively take place as above, unless sold at private sale before.

B. DADE.

May 19.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

85 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cottom and Stewart.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13 d

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of *coarse* and *fine SALT*, a parcel of empty *Barrels*, and about 50 *Casks* in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26. d

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS *REWARD.*

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst. a Bright Mulatto Man named

BOB,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS;

About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, has large black eye brows, large full eyes, not very dark, and is a stout well made handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed, combed and ridged on the top. His beard appears very black if suffered to grow for a day or two, but he usually shaves it very closely. He has recently received an injury on the fore finger of the left hand, and has it bound up, and may probably lose the first joint of it. He speaks deliberately, and is more correct in conversation than persons of his color usually are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter, & delights particularly in attending to horses. He has a variety of cloaths, and took with him one dark green broadcloth coat and pantaloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the cloth of inferior quality, with white metal buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn one old brown surtout coat with covered buttons, a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The rest of his apparel I am not able particularly to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may probably produce a forged authority for him to pass, or procure the certificate of some one of the negroes, who, a few years ago, petitioned by the name of Thomas and obtained their freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, the above reward will be given, or sixty dollars if taken and secured within the said state or district; all reasonable expences will also be paid if he should be delivered to me in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard Duckett, in Prince Gerge's county, Maryland. He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore, Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.

Washington City, May 13—14. dtf.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

To the Public.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late JUDGE JONES, are requested to make them known to me, that they may be adjusted, and satisfactory arrangements made for their discharge. Those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of the sums which they owe.

The Houshold Furniture and Books of the deceased, will be sold, at his late residence in this county, on FRIDAY, the 10th of June next. Eight months credit will be allowed to the purchasers for all sums exceeding five dollars, on their giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid; and any just claim will be received in discount.

All communications to me on this subject, will be addressed to *Richmond*; or to *ISRAEL LACEY*, Esquire, of this county.

James Monroe,

Executor of *Joseph Jones*, sen. deceased.

Loudoun County, May 10—13. dt10thJe

LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters;

WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return it, or call and pay for the sett.

ROBERT GRAY.

May 11. d

United States of America,

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The United States of America, } *In a case of Seizure & Libel, within the Admiralty jurisdiction of the District Court of the U. States in and for the District of Columbia.*

AGAINST

A certain vessel called a schooner, known and distinguished by the name of the William and Mary, whereof John Spooner is master, her tackle apparel and furniture,

IT IS ORDERED, BY the honorable *William Cranch*, Chief Judge of the District of Columbia, holding the District Court of the United States, in and for the District aforesaid, That Saturday the fourth day of June, 1808, be and the same is hereby appointed for the trial of the said schooner at the court house in the town of Alexandria in the District aforesaid, before a special session of the said Court, then and there to be holden—and that the substance of the said Libel filed against the said schooner, together with this order be published fourteen days before the day hereby appointed for the trial of the same, in the newspaper published in the said town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in the most public manner, for the space of fourteen days before the said day of trial, at the court house in the town of Alexandria and also at the coffee house in the said town.

G. Deneale,

Clk. Dist. Ct. Dis. Columbia.

The libel in the above case charges in substance,

1st. That the above mentioned Schooner, called the William and Mary, John Spooner, master, wholly owned by citizens and inhabitants of the United States, did, after the passing and due promulgation of a certain act of Congress, passed on the 9th day of January, 1808, entitled, "An act, supplementary to the act, entitled "An act, laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," that is to say, on or about the day of April, 1808 depart, without any clearance or permit, from a certain port of the United States, that is to say, from a creek emptying into the river Potomac, called Neabsco Creek, navigable from the sea by vessels of ten tons burthen and upwards, within the collection district of Alexandria, and so departing from Neabscof Creek as aforesaid, did proceed and arrive at some other port or place without the limits of the said collection district of Alexandria, and as yet unknown to the party proponent; contrary to the force and effect of the said act of Congress.

2d. That the said schooner, on or about the day of April, 1808, did proceed from a port or place within the United States, to the party proponent as yet unknown, to some foreign port or place, to the party proponent as yet unknown; contrary to the force and effect of the said act.

3d. That the said Schooner, on or about the day of April, 1808, did trade with some other ship or vessel, to the party proponent as yet unknown; contrary to the force and effect of the said act of Congress.

4th. That the said Schooner, on or about the day of April, 1808, did put on board of some other ship or vessel, to the party proponent as yet unknown, certain goods, wares and merchandize of domestic growth or manufacture; contrary to the form and effect of the said act of Congress.

5th. That the said schooner, for the causes aforesaid, was on or about the day of April, 1808, upon a water navigable from the sea by vessels of ten tons burthen and upwards, that is to say, upon the river Potomac, within the District of Columbia, and within the proper cognizance of the said court, as a court of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, seized by Charles Simms, esquire, collector, as forfeited to the United States.

G. DENEALE, *Clk.*

Dist. Court Dist. Columbia.

May 19 o4thJe

JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY,

Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints

And the following New Plays;

Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Cou'd
Time's a Telltale.

CLOVER HAY—*For Sale.*

A FEW loads of excellent CLOVER HAY, may be had at Cameron—if sent for and taken from the field.

May 26. 12t

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,

And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,

Mould Candles in small boxes, of superiority,

Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. eotf

TO LET,

THE House and Lot on King-street, a few doors above the Indian Queen Tavern, at present occupied by me. Possession may be had immediately. Wm. FOX.

May 25. 3t

FOR SALE,

2 puncheons of Rum
20 hhds excellent molasses
1000 bushels coarse salt, just received per brig Mercury from Barbadoes,

AND FOR SALE BY

Jonah Thompson & Son, and Cuthbert Powell.

May 2. d1weo3w.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date the 7th day of February, 1807, and duly recorded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town of Alexandria, deceased, to the subscribers, for the purpose of satisfying certain debts due from the said Craig to the banks of Alexandria and Washington, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of June next:

That handsome three story Brick dwelling House, and Lot,

In fee simple, situated in the town of Alexandria, west of Pitt street, on the north side of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9 inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth.

ALSO,

A neat, well finished, two story Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee simple, west of Water-street, on the south side of Duke-street, and binding thereon 27 feet, 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 6 inches to a ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the amount in cash, at the execution of the deed and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, on approved, indorsed notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, secured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell, } *Trustees.*
William Ladd, }

May 20 d

Fort Warburton Packet.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has equipped the above Packet in a very elegant manner, and will sail from Rickett's and Newton's wharf for Fort Warburton, every morning at 8 o'clock, and return to Alexandria in the afternoon—The Packet will be constantly supplied with a choice collection of stores for the entertainment of passengers, and every exertion used to render the utmost satisfaction.

Abel Willis.

WHO HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

1500 wt. excellent Rhode Island Cheese
200 bush. of seed potatoes.
Lemons in boxes.
Excellent Herrings in barrels.

☞ Groceries as usual.

May 18. d3t* etf.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

☞ *New-York Lottery.*

AT the close of the 18th day's drawing, the wheel had gained 14,730 dollars, and all the capital prizes undrawn.

Present price of tickets *Nine Dollars.*

☞ A few tickets, warranted undrawn on the 18th day, for sale at

R. Gray's Book-Store.

May 9.

LETTER

TO THE HON. HARRISON G. OTIS, ESQUIRE, BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[CONCLUDED.]

Yet amidst all his parade of disavowal by his government, amidst all these professions of readiness to make reparation, not a single mark of the slightest disapprobation appears ever to have been manifested to that officer. His instructions were executed upon the Chesapeake in June. Rumors of his recal have been circulated here. But at leaving the station at Halifax in December, he received a complimentary address from the colonial assembly, assured them in answer, that he had no official information of his recal. From thence he went to the West Indies and on leaving Bermuda for England in February was addressed again by that colonial government, in terms of high panegyric upon his energy, with manifest allusion to his atchievement upon the Chesapeake.

Under all these circumstances, without applying any of the maxims of a suspicious policy to the British professions, I may still be permitted to believe that their ministry never seriously intended to make us honourable reparation, or indeed any reparation at all for that 'unfortunate affair.'

It is impossible for any man to form an accurate idea of the British policy towards the U. S. without taking into consideration the state of parties in that government; and the views, characters and opinions of the individuals at their helm of state. A liberal and a hostile policy towards America, are among the strongest marks of distinction between the political systems of the rival statesmen of that kingdom. The liberal party are reconciled to our independence: and though extremely tenacious of every right of their own country, are systematically disposed to preserve peace with the U. S. Their opponents harbor sentiments of a very different description. Their system is coercion—their object the recovery of their lost dominion in North America. This party now stands high in power. Although admiral Berkeley may never have received written orders from them for his enterprize upon the Chesapeake, yet in giving his instructions to the squadron at Norfolk, he knew full well under what administration he was acting. Every measure of that administration towards us since that time has been directed to the same purpose. To break down the spirit of our national independence. Their purpose, as far as it can be collected from their acts, is to force us into war with them or with their enemies; to leave us only the bitter alternative of their vengeance or their protection.

Both these parties are no doubt willing, that we should join them in the war of their nation against France and her allies—the late administration would have drawn us into it by treaty, the present are attempting it by compulsion. The former would have admitted us as allies, the latter will have us no otherwise than as colonies. On the late debates in parliament, the lord chancellor freely avowed that the orders of council of 11th November, were intended to make America *at last* sensible of the policy of joining England against France.

This too, sir, is the substantial argument of Mr. Pickering's letter. The suspicions of a *design* in our own administration to plunge us into a war with Britain, I never have shared. Our administration have every interest and every motive that can influence the conduct of man to deter them from any such purpose. Nor have I seen any thing in their measures bearing the slightest indication of it. But between a design of war with England and a surrender of our national freedom for the sake of war with the rest of Europe, there is a material difference. This is the policy now in substance recommended to us, and for which the interposition of the commercial states is called. For this, not only are all the outrages of Britain to be forgotten, but the very assertion of our rights is to be branded with odium. Impressment—neutral trade—British taxation—every thing that can distinguish a state of national freedom from a state of national vassalage, is to be surrendered at discretion. In the face of every fact we are told to believe every profession. In the midst of every indignity, we are pointed to British protection as our only shield against the universal conqueror. Every phantom of jealousy or fear is evoked. The image of France with a scourge in her hand, is impressed into the service, to lash us into the refuge of obedience to Britain—insinuations are even made that if Britain "with her thousand ships of war," has not destroyed our commerce, it has been owing to her indulgence, and we are almost threatened in her name with the "destruction of our fairest cities."

Not one act of hostility to Britain has been committed by us, she has not a pretence of that kind to alledge; but if she will wage war upon us, are we to do nothing in our own defence? If she issues orders of universal plunder upon our commerce, are we not to withhold it from her grasp? Is American pillage one of those rights which she has claimed and exercised until we are foreclosed from any attempt to obstruct its collection? For what purpose are we required to make this sacrifice of every thing that can give value to the name of freemen, this abandonment of the very right of self-preservation? Is it to avoid a war? Alas! Sir, it does not offer even this plausible plea of pusillanimity; for, as submission would make us to all substantial purposes British colonies, her enemies would unquestionably treat us as such, and after degrading ourselves into voluntary servitude to escape a war with her, we should incur inevitable war with all her enemies, and be doomed to share the destinies of her conduct with a world in arms.

Between this unqualified submission, and offensive resistance against the war upon maritime neutrality waged by the concurring decrees of all the belligerent powers, the embargo was adopted, and has been hitherto continued. So far was it from being dictated by France, that it was calculated to withdraw the means of compulsion which her subsequent decrees would have put in her possession. It has added to the motives both of France and England for preserving peace with us, and has diminished their inducements to war.

It has lessened their capacities of inflicting injury upon us, and given us some preparation for resistance to them—It has taken from their violence the lure of interest—It has dashed the philter of pillage from the lips of rapine. That it is distressing to ourselves—that it calls for the fortitude of a people, determined to maintain their rights, is not to be denied. But the only alternative was between that and war. Whether it will yet save us from that calamity, cannot be determined, but if not, it will prepare us for the further struggle to which we may be called. Its double tendency of promoting peace and preparing for war, in its operation upon both the belligerent rivals, is the great advantage which more than outweighs all its evils.

If any statesman can point out another alternative, I am ready to hear him, and for any practicable expedient to lend him every possible assistance. But let not just expedient be, submission to trade under British licences, and British taxation. We are told that even under these restrictions we may yet trade to the British dominions, to Africa and China, and with the colonies of France, Spain and Holland. I ask not how much of this trade would be left, when our intercourse with the whole continent of Europe being cut off would leave us no means of purchase, and no market for sale? I ask not what trade we could enjoy with the colonies with which we should be at war? I ask not how long Britain would leave open to us avenues of trade, which even in these very orders of council she boasts of leaving open as a special indulgence? If we yield the principle, we abandon all pretence to national sovereignty. To yearn for the fragments of trade which might be left, would be to pine for the crumbs of commercial servitude. The boon, which which we should humiliate ourselves to accept from British bounty, would soon be withdrawn. Submission never yet saw boundaries to encroachment. From pleading for half the empire, we should sink into supplicants for life—We should supplicate in vain. If we must fall, let us fall, freemen—If we perish let it be in the defence of our rights.

To conclude, sir, I am not sensible of any necessity for the extraordinary interference of the commercial states, to controul the general councils of the nation. If any interference could, at this critical extremity of our affairs have a kindly effect upon our common welfare, it would be interference to promote union, and not division; to urge mutual confidence, and not universal distrust; to strengthen the arm, and not to relax the sinews of the nation. Our sufferings and our dangers, though differing perhaps in degree, are universal in extent. As their causes are justly chargeable, so their removal is dependent not upon ourselves, but upon others. But while the spirit of INDEPENDENCE shall continue to beat in unison with the pulses of the nation, no danger will be truly formidable. Our duties are, to prepare with concerted energy, for those which threaten us, to meet them without dismay, and to rely for their issue upon Heaven.

I am, with great respect and attachment,
Dear sir,
Your friend and humble servant,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Hon. Harrison Gray Otis.

To the Editor of the North American.

SIR,

THE late extraordinary measures of administration present a wide field for animadversion. There is always danger that a popular government may degenerate into despotism. The people confide too much in their flatterers, and wink at violations of law committed by their favorites. The least assumption of power should be viewed with jealousy; the first advances towards despotism should be checked. If it be a vice for a free people to be jealous of their rulers, it is of all vices the most pardonable; if confidence be a virtue, it is of the most equivocal nature, the most liable to abuse, and the most destructive in its consequences. Such I have always understood to be the doctrine of *real* republicans; but how widely do the *pretended* republicans of the present day depart from these principles. If we may judge of their sentiments by their conduct, confidence is, in their opinion, the first and most salutary of public virtues. They seem to apprehend no danger from intrusting the president with the most extraordinary powers, relying, or pretending to rely, upon his virtue, that they shall not be abused.—But it should be always remembered, that the immediate injury is not so much the evil to be feared, as the remote consequence of a pernicious precedent. When in an early period of the Roman republic, Lartius was created dictator, it was not foreseen, that the example would be followed and improved upon, to the utter destruction of Roman liberty. It was not then foreseen, that a temporary delegation of authority would be a precedent for one more durable; that a dictator for a few months would give place to a dictator for life. The illustrious Washington, whose patriotism was evinced by a long course of public services and individual sacrifices, was never entrusted with such extensive and alarming powers as have been conferred upon Mr. Jefferson, who has given no pledge to his country of moderation or disinterestedness, who betrays a desire to exercise exorbitant power, and a willingness to arrogate where it could not be constitutionally communicated. The power of legislation which the people have given to their representatives in congress, from whom it is unalienable, has been shamelessly transferred to the president. Though the wisest precautions have been used to limit the powers of the executive, the representatives of the people have presumed to give that which the constitution denied and withheld.

In a subsequent letter, sir, I shall more fully notice these acts: at present I shall confine my observations to the act of Congress passed April 25, 1808, supplemental to the Embargo Law, and the subsequent proceedings of the executive.

The circular letter of the President to the governors of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Georgia and Orleans, has been read with peculiar interest. It has caused a reference to the act of Congress and to the constitution. Many have doubted whether the constitution, which guarantees equal rights and privileges to each of the respective states, and free intercourse between them, has delegated to Congress the power of interdicting trade to a particular portion of the country, without extending the interdiction to all. It has also been doubted and denied, that the act referred to, exceptionable as it is, contains any authority for the proceeding adopted by the executive.

It should ever be kept in mind, that the constitution of the United States is a delegation, and not a limitation of power. Under the old confederation, the states were supreme, all the attributes of sovereignty being possessed by them. The general congress could only recommend; they could not enforce. By adopting the constitution, the states relinquished some portion of their power to the federal government; but what they did not expressly grant, was retained. Hence it results, that Congress can have no powers by implication.

Now, Sir, can any partizan of administration shew me a sentence in the constitution, which authorizes Congress to adopt a measure, so severe, so partial, so arbitrary, and so unprecedented?

The respective states of the union are entitled to equal rights and privileges, otherwise they have their sovereignty injuriously abridged, and are sufferers by the federative compact. No exclusive favors should be conferred upon any particular states, nor should any section of the country be subjected to burthens from which the rest is free. Such is the dictate of reason and equity, and such is the language of the constitution. By the 9th section of the first article, it is provided, that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another." Is not this preference given, when the ports of one state are kept open, whilst an arbitrary act occludes another?

So much for the constitutionality of this law. I shall hereafter consider the objects and policy of it, and also shall call the attention of the people of Maryland to the character and public conduct of the honorable senator who introduced it.

THESEUS.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, *May* 16.

Latest from Europe.

The ship Dryade, Barker, arrived at this port yesterday in 33 days from Liverpool. She left there on the 21st of April, but brings London news to the 14th only, which is seven days later than our former advices from England. The subjoined articles are copied from a file of papers to that date, and from Liverpool papers to the 16th received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

We learn verbally from captain Barker that the ship Osage had not arrived in England on the 18th April. It was the opinion of the people in Liverpool (but we are ignorant of any circumstance which could give rise to such an opinion) that she was detained in France under seizure.

It was believed that the British orders in council of November 11th would speedily be rescinded.

American produce was in great demand and daily on the rise, particularly cotton.

We observe it stated in one of the London prints, as from unquestionable authority, that within the district of one of the cloth halls at Leeds in Yorkshire a decrease of 29,893 pieces of broad cloth has taken place in the woollen manufacture principally during the six months preceding the 1st of April.

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LONDON, *April* 7.

The last accounts from Gibraltar represented sir Sidney Smith taking in supplies at that place, preparatory to his sailing for the Brazils. The Levant, however, and not the Brazils, we now find is his destination. Dispatches were sent off last night from the admiralty, addressed to him off the Dardanelles.

April 11.

The emperor Alexander, according to letters from Civita, is on the eve of furnishing a fresh proof of his devotion to France, and his departure from those generous principles which were not long since considered inherent in his character. To assist Bonaparte to expel his unfortunate king from Sicily, and put king Joseph in possession of the island, now appears a service not too low for the Autocrat of all the Russias to undertake. The article from which we deduce this inference is conceived in the coarse and vulgar style of the old Jacobin School. The king of Sicily is passed as a cypher all the blame is thrown upon the queen.

The princess Elizabeth packet, captain Kidd, arrived at Falmouth on Thursday evening, with mails from Malta, Messina, and Gibraltar. She left Messina on the 1st of March, and Malta on the 5th, at which times no information had been received, at either of those places, of any action in the Mediterranean. Admirals Thornborough, Collingwood, and Strachan, had joined, and were left at Palermo. The packet arrived at Gibraltar on the 17th, and found there the Illustrious, 74 (refitting) and Antelope, 50, with the transports which lately sailed from Falmouth, with troops, under general Spencer, together with several merchantmen. The Townshend packet, from Falmouth, also arrived at Gibraltar on the 17th, and proceeded for Malta. On the 18th the Mercury, of 28, and Primrose, 13 guns, arrived with convoy from England. On the 20th the Antelope sailed with a fleet of transports, having troops on board, for Sicily. Captain Kidd left Gibraltar on the 27th, and on the same day joined the fleet under admiral Purvis, off Cadiz, consisting of 11 sail of the line, one frigate, and a brig, all we The enemy's squadron at Cadiz amounted to 10 sail of the line, and 3 frigates. On the 31st ultimo, captain Kidd fell in with vice admiral sir Charles Cotton's squadron off Lisbon, 10 sail of the line and 3 sloops of war. Neither at Gibraltar, nor in the fleets off Cadiz or Lisbon, had any intelligence whatever been received of an engagement in the Mediterranean. Nor is it believed at Gibraltar, after what has been asserted, that the Rochefort squadron has passed into the Mediterranean. It is true, indeed, the American captain, on whose sole authority it rests, has offered to confirm his assertions by his oath; but it is extraordinary that no circumstances should be yet known to corroborate his assertions.

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THESEUS.

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LONDON, *April* 7.

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April 11.

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On the 20 h the An-
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Mediterranean. It is
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circumstances should
borate his assertions.

A private letter from Gibraltar states, that on the arrival of general Spencer's expedition at that place, the German troops were removed from the coppered transports, and sent forward in other ships for Sicily. All the English troops were then embarked on board the coppered transports and it was understood that they were to sail for "a distant destination."

We communicated on Saturday the arrival of the General Stuart packet, from Bengal, announcing the renewal of hostilities in India. The dispatches brought by the General Stuart state, that Doondea Kham, a Zomindar in the district of Alyghur, in the conquered provinces, whose conduct has ever been refractory, had compelled the governor general to have recourse to military force to reduce him to submission. Lord Lake, from motives of humanity, forgave his repeated acts of violence and disaffection towards the British government, on condition that he should surrender or destroy the guns in the strong fort of Cumoona, fill up the ditch, and disband his forces. This lenity had no effect; the conditions were never complied with; and advices having been received of his continued violence towards the inhabitants, his resistance to the authority of the magistrates, and his strengthening the fort, the governor general felt himself obliged to order a military force, under the command of major general Dickens, and lieutenant colonel Horsford, of the artillery, to reduce him to obedience. Cumoona, as being one of his strongest forts, was first attacked. It is situated between Agra and Delhi. The British force arrived before it on or about the 23d October. Major general Dickens found it much stronger than it had been represented, and was therefore obliged to proceed by regular approaches. A breach having been effected about the middle of November, major general Dickens attempted to take the place by storm. The assault was made by the troops on the fort and fortified garden, but they were obliged, after a most desperate attack, to retreat with great loss. The garrison, however, intimidated by the intrepidity of the attack, and dreading a renewal of the assault, evacuated the fort in the night.

On the 20 h November, we learn the general had proceeded to another fort, and great hopes were entertained that the several strong holds belonging to Doondea, would fall without farther loss.

We announced, on Saturday, the arrival of the Coquette, at Portsmouth, after a remarkably quick passage of four days, with dispatches from admiral sir Charles Cotton, off Lisbon. The dispatches state that there is a famine at Lisbon. In this dreadful situation, a deputation of the merchants has been sent, in a flag of truce, to admiral Cotton, imploring a suspension of the blockade as the only means of procuring provisions to save the inhabitants from general starvation. Various letters have been received, descriptive of these horrors; the following is from one of the gentleman appointed to the deputation, and was written before he set off:

Lisbon, March 21, 1808.

"I have only time to inform you of my having been authorized, with several others, by this government, to proceed to the English fleet, now blockading our port, for the purpose of prevailing on admiral Cotton to permit provisions to be brought hither, as we are absolutely on the eve of a famine. Under these dreadful circumstances we rely on the humanity and liberality of a generous nation, and we trust that his excellency will commiserate the distressed situation of the inhabitants of this devoted city and its environs, and grant liberty for provisions to enter the port, otherwise we must literally starve. Should we succeed in this object of our mission, it will revive the drooping spirits of the people, and save the lives of the thousands and tens of thousands, who otherwise must meet their fate in the worst and most terrible of all deaths—a death from hunger."

The deputation accordingly took place. Sir Charles Cotton was deeply affected at the sufferings of our ancient allies; but, as an immediate suspension of the blockade would have been an act of disobedience to his instructions, he could only promise to submit the prayer of the unhappy Portuguese to the British government. With this view he dispatched the Coquette cutter.

Sir Charles Cotton has ten sail of the line with him, which are all victualled and watered for seven months. The Russian squadron are lying in the Tagus ready for sea; but there is no expectation of their coming out. A very rich ship, from Lima, escaped our cruizers, and got into Vigo lately, much to the mortification of our ships off that port.

Some accounts from Gibraltar state that Bonaparte has arrived at Madrid, and that before he entered Spain he took care to secure the two strong fortresses of Pampeluna and Barcelona. Other accounts state, that the arrival of Bonaparte in the Spanish capital is doubted, but that Murat has certainly reached it.

Col. Lane is, we understand, recalled from his command at St. Helena.

The honorable admiral Berkely struck his flag, on Wednesday, at Portsmouth, and came to London.

April 12.

We have this morning received by way of Heligoland, the substance of a number of letters, which have lately found their way to that island from the Banks of the Elbe, and may be considered with some allowance on the score of accuracy, as an interesting abstract of news from the north of Europe, by which it is made to appear, that the expedition of the French, Spaniards and Danes, against Sweden, has been delayed, under the apprehension that Gustavus has received powerful assistance from this country.

Ministers have also received dispatches from our fleet off Cadiz, bringing an account of the most serious disturbances having taken place at Madrid. The people, alarmed at the prospect of want, and learning from every part of the kingdom that the grain was *bought* up for the use of the French (for we understand that the French do not *seize* but *buy* from the farmers, under a threat, however, that if they conceal, or keep it back from the market, it will be confiscated) there is an actual insurrection, but the people have no one to direct their efforts, and the consequence will be a horrible and useless effusion of blood.

The following instructions to the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers, appears in the Gazette of Tuesday evening:

[COPY.]

"GEORGE R.

"Instructions to the commanders of our ships of war and privateers: given at our Court at Windsor, the 11th day of April, in the forty-eighth year of our reign.

"Our will and pleasure is, that you do not interrupt any neutral vessel laden with lumber and provisions, and going to our colonies, islands, or settlements in the W. Indies, or South America, to whomsoever the property may appear to belong, and notwithstanding such vessel may not have regular clearances and documents on board and in case any vessel shall be met with, and be in her due course to the alledged port of her destination, an indorsement shall be made on one or more of the principal papers of such vessel, specifying the destination alledged, and the place where the vessel was so visited. And in case any vessel so laden shall arrive and deliver her cargo at any of our colonies, islands, or settlements aforesaid, such vessel shall be permitted to receive her freight, and to depart, either in ballast, or with any goods that may be legally exported in such vessel, and to proceed to any unblockaded port, notwithstanding the present hostilities, or any future hostilities which may take place; and a passport for such purpose shall be granted to the vessel by the governor, or other person, having the chief civil command in such colony, island or settlement. "G. R."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer last night brought forward, in the House of Commons, the principle articles of the Budget; and we feel great satisfaction in stating, that the supplies of the year will be provided without any additional burthens upon the public. The new regulations respecting the assessed taxes, and a modification which it is proposed to make in the mode of collecting the stamp duties, will produce the small sum that remains to be provided for the public service.

We have received Dutch papers to the second instant, which state that the Russians have not made any great progress in Finland, but the preparations for invading Sweden from Finland are carried on with great vigor. We find in these papers a message from king Louis to the Dutch legislature, in which he draws a most deplorable picture of the finances of the country. By way of consolation, however, he informs them, that Bonaparte has promised that, in the peace to be negociated with England, he will stipulate for the restoration of the Dutch colonies, particularly Guiana. Bonaparte has published a curious decree respecting the Jews, which is by no means flattering to their moral character, and which we should think would not induce many of them to put themselves under his protection.

Lord Grenville yesterday presented a petition to the House of Lords from the Catholics of Ireland, praying to be relieved from the disabilities under which they labor. Lord Moira expressed his regret, that this petition should have been presented so recently after parliament had decided upon the subject.—Lord Grenville, in reply, said he had not advised the measure, nor had he been consulted about it.

April, 14.

A variety of opinions have been advanced respecting the destination of the Rochefort squadron, the last accounts report them to have been seen in lat. 31, N. lon. 69, W. steering a N. N. W. course.

Yesterday some letters dated the 19th ult. were received from Holland, which state that the price of coffee and other articles of colonial produce continued to rise. In Germany a similar scarcity prevails, and letters from Hamburgh, dated the 25th of March, state that coffee had risen to 8s. a pound.

Accounts from Frankfort state, that a courier had passed through that town on his way to Paris, with the intelligence that the Turks had refused to renew the armistice concluded with the Russians, and that hostilities were expected to recommence between them immediately. We do not place much confidence in this report, though some hints have already appeared in the French papers, of a supposed intention in the Porte to negociate with our government.

The Gazette of Tuesday contains the official details respecting the loss of the forts of Reggio and Scylla, on the coast of Calabria. The evacuation of the latter was effected in the face of the enemy's line, which was drawn up immediately below the castle, with the loss of very few men. Our gun boats did considerable execution, and it is said the French lost on this occasion several hundred men.

We are happy to state that intelligence has been received from Heligoland that the Danish line of battle ship which, according to the late accounts had ventured out to cruize under the supposition that our vessels were blocked up by the ice, has been taken off the island of Seyero, on the 23d of last month by some of our ships of war. The particulars have not yet reached us.

The last accounts from India mention that an insurrection had taken place amongst the Cadets at the Military College at Bonesset; and although from its nature, the consequences were not apprehended to be very serious the refractory youths would not submit until the military were brought against them, and were about to charge them with the bayonet.

A formidable insurrection lately broke out at Madrid, in which the prince of Peace has at length fallen a sacrifice to the crooked policy he had for some time pursued. This it was that led to the connection with France, to the ruinous consequences of which this misguided politician seems, too late, to have opened his eyes, and to have proposed the emigration of the royal family to Mexico; for this he was denounced by the nobles and his disgrace demanded by the people, whose insurrection was favoured by the military; and in the confusion that resulted, the brother of the Prince was killed. Spain, however, has gained nothing by the event; the French troops continue to advance; they have, probably, before this entered the capital; and the poor king, in his proclamation to the people, professes to be satisfied with the assurances given by "his Ally," that he invades his kingdom in perfect friendship, and proceeds thro' it for the harmless purpose only of occupying its sea ports, to guard against the designs of England.

Whether the prince was sincere or not in the last advice he gave the king, will perhaps never be known. His former attachment, however to French politics, will meet with no grateful return from Bonaparte; for however he may hug the treason to his bosom, he will discard the traitor now that he has no longer occasion for his services.

Price of stocks this day at one o'clock.
Consols 65 3/4

NASHVILLE, (Ten.) April 19.

Of the men who went in pursuit of the Indians, as mentioned in our last, we have heard nothing. By a gentleman from the Saline Salt Works we have been informed that when he left there a considerable number of Indians were about the place, and that the day after, he was overtaken by a man, who said the whites and Indians had quarrelled, and every thing was in the greatest confusion. Some lives were lost but it is not known how many. We give this news as we had it not vouching for its authenticity.

April 28.

We understand that the major general has recently received information that two families had been killed by the Indians. Reports from various quarters say, that a number of Indians had assembled in a warlike manner, and shewed a disposition of disaffection towards our government. It appears that they are led on by 14 or 15 white men.

We are authorised to state that the Occoquan Bridge is finished, and ready for the accommodation of passengers.
May 20 d3m

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, MAY 27,

"VERUS" To-Morrow.

Captain Chase of the ship Eliza, informs that an order of the British government for stopping and detaining all American vessels going to or coming from an enemy's port, was published in the Courant of the Cape of Good Hope on the 6th of March; previous to which time cruizers had sent in the ship Belisarius, Wildes, from Batavia for Boston; ship Telachus, Gallup, from Isle of France, for Salem; and brig Resolution, Craycroft, from Manilla for Philadelphia.

(*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*)

On the 1st inst. (says a Montreal paper) a sloop on Lake Champlain, *slipt* her cables and *drifted* into the port of St. Johns, with a cargo of Teas. Many rafts have lately met with a similar fate, and are now probably *drifting* in the St. Lawrence. On this account, we hear that some of the Custom House Officers of Vermont, have applied to the Custom House Officer of St. Johns to *inspect* his books, but the latter, deeming it higly improper refused.

From Burlington, Vermont, May 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability belonging to Chittenden county to his friend in Burlington, Vt. dated

WINDSOR May 3.

"Before the receipt of this, you will have seen the proclamation of the President, declaring our part of the country in a "*state of insurrection*"—but you may not be apprised of the cause which produced this very extraordinary measure—so extraordinary as to justify sending an express from the city of Washington. B. C. Esq informs me that he was present when the express arrived at the governors in Rutland. A letter was addressed from the executive of the U. States, to gov. Smith, accompanied with a copy of a letter from Dr. Penniman to the executive, both which Mr C. heard read. The letter from Penniman he says, stated a *conspiracy* and *combination* amongst the people bordering on Lake Champlain and Canada, to oppose the embargo act, which could not be suppressed without the aid of the militia.

The letter addressed to gov. Smith was discretionary, yet so far directory in advising him to repair immediately to Lake Champlain, to put the whole body of militia in requisition, that the governor said he would accompany the express for that purpose—He was however diverted from it by the advice of his friends. He was told that if there existed such a combination, he might meet with personal abuse; in addition to which, he would unavoidably lose his next election.

That Penniman's fears should produce such a proclamation, and incur the expense of an express from Washington, is a fact which our people ought to be made acquainted with. Penniman's letter if believed by the executive is the only justification he can have for the measure.

DIED, last evening, Mrs. *Margaret Steele*, in her 67th year: Having lived in the faith of Christ, her faith supported her under a tedious illness, and introduced her in peace to a better world.

☞ Her friends and acquaintance are requested to attend her funeral, this afternoon at four o'clock, from the house of Mr. Andrew Flemming.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

About fifteen hundred weight *first quality* GOSHEN CHEESE.

Philip G. Marsteller.

May 27.

I HAVE ON HAND,

Some double distilled genuine *Rye Whiskey*, fourth proof; *Havanna Segars*, of the very best quality; a parcel of well cured *Fish*, in barrels; together with LIQUORS and GROCERIES as usual—which will be sold for cash, or exchanged for Corn or Rye.

James Douglass.

May 27. eo3t

TEN DOLLARS *Reward.*

MISSING,

(Supposed to be Stolen)

5 Ladies Straw Bonnets.

ANY person who will give information where they may be found, shall be entitled to the above reward—or *half the sum* will be paid to any person who will inform at this office by whom they were taken.

☞ Should they be offered for sale, it is requested they may be detained.

May 27. edlw

TO LET.

THE House and Lot on King-street, a few doors above the Indian Queen Tavern, at present occupied by me. Possession may be had immediately. WM. FOX.

May 25. tf

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speeck, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the pubic; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerful* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold any testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 23, 1806.

STANTON'S
Fort Warburton PACKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs the public that the above PACKET will leave Ricketts and Newtons wharf every morning at 9 o'clock, and will return the same evening to this place; she is fitted up in a compleat manner, and experience daily proves she is equal, if not superior in point of sailing to any Packet that is used for the same purpose. Liquors and relishes, will be constantly in the store chest for the accommodation of passengers.

The subscriber pledges himself to use every exertion in his power, and solicits a portion of public patronage.

John H. Stanton.

May 23. eo3t*

The American Artillerists Companion,

OR

ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

BY LOUIS De TOUSARD,

Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg and inspector of artillary of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10	pipes old port	WINES
5	do. Madeira	
30	quarter casks Lisbon	
12	do. particular Teneriffe	
15	do. Malaga	
15	pipes old cognac brandy	
5	do. 4th proof Holland Gin	
5	hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum	
1	do. first quality molasses	
6	do. green copperas	
2	do. alum	
20	do. brown sugar	
20	bags pimento	
15	do. pepper	
10	chests young hyson	TEAS
10	do. hyson skin	
5	do. imperial	
100	bags green coffee	
150	kegs madder	
50	do. ground ginger	
30	do. raisins	
1200	lbs. bacon, well cured	
5	kegs salt petre	

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS *ALEXANDRIA:*

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica	WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong	TEAS *of good quality*

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Benyal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, the only real British battle powder; from F to treble sealed chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery. &c. &c

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong	TEAS, particularly selected for family use.

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port	WINES.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)